

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SAFE AND WELL.

The Lady Passengers of the
Savannah Have Arrived

AND EVERYBODY IS HAPPY.

Their Thrilling Experiences After They
Left the Ship.

ALL SAVANNAH GIVES THEM GREETING

And Touching Were the Scenes
When They Reached the Wharf.

THE STORY THAT PAULSEN TELLS.

How Three Men Were Saved on a Dredge
Boat—Yesterday in Savannah.
Echoes of the Storm.

Savannah, Ga., September 1.—(Special.) "Thank God you are all safe," exclaimed a gentleman who had been pacing anxiously up and down the wharf, as he rushed to the side and embraced four passengers, who stepped off the tug Jacob Paulsen, at 1 o'clock today.

"Stand back!" a policeman cried.

But the crowd pressed forward. An elderly gentleman grasped his daughter and wept. Wives mingled kisses and tears as they fell into the arms of fond husbands.

No more touching scene could be imagined than the arrival of the women who were passengers on the ill-fated City of Savannah. All night long their dear ones here had waited and watched, hoping that the next minute would bring news of the return of the tug, which had gone out early in the morning to search for them. During the forenoon no tidings came, and so were the hearts of those who waited.

The RESCUED WOMEN RETURN.

All over the city there was the deepest anxiety.

Mr. Comer, receiver of the Central, said that if no news was received by 1 o'clock he would dispatch a second tug to look for the Paulsen. The most plausible reasons for the Paulsen's delay in returning did not seem to relieve those most concerned. It was suggested that the rescuing tug might be stuck in the mud some where or might have gone to Port Royal with the precious crew. This did not satisfy Dr. Hooper, the gray-haired father, who had a daughter among the missing; Professor Barrow, who had the partner of his joys and sorrows through half a century; ex-Pastor George W. Lamar, of this city, who had a son, daughter and two grandchildren on one of the small boats which put off from the wreck.

These and a dozen more strode along the dock with heavy hearts.

But as the clock in the exchange tower struck one the tug was sighted far down the river. The news ran like wild fire over the city. A great crowd quickly assembled on the wharf below the city exchange. As the Paulsen came up she was saluted by tugs and other steam crafts in the river. Marine glasses showed that the decks of the puffing little boat were crowded.

Directly the passengers were seen to be waving handkerchiefs and hats. A few minutes more and the Paulsen was at the wharf. Over the rails the passengers jumped and were joyfully greeted.

Major Lamar seized his son and his wife and their two babies and hurried them away to his home. Professor Barrow kissed his wife and again. She was overcome and leaned heavily on him as he assisted her to a carriage. Rev. Dr. Hooper clasped his sun-burnt daughter in his arms. All were safely united once more. Not a mishap had occurred after the women were sent away from the wreck, leaving the men behind. Mr. Comer, who was at the dock, welcomed the passengers, and had all, except those who lived in the city, sent to a hotel.

Captain Savage, master of the City of Savannah, who feels the disaster more than any one else, experienced his first moment of relief in five days. His ship was gone, but he had saved every life on board. The rescuing party did not know where the passengers were and stopped at the islands all along to inquire for news. Yesterday afternoon the Paulsen stopped at Harbor Island, and Captain Savage went

ashore for news. One boat load had landed there. These passengers were eating dinner, but they rushed out at the sight of the captain with the joy of Arctic explorers at the arrival of a relief party. They were being cared for at Senator Don Cameron's winter home and it was very good care they had. Mrs. John Norman, Miss Helena Norman, Miss Mary S. Hooper, a nurse, named Annie Low, Jane, the stewardess, and four of the Savannah's crew were there. Those were taken on the tug, which proceeded to Hunting island, where the others were found at the homes of the lighthouse keepers. Neither party knew where the others were and they were happy to meet again and to hear that the men had all been taken off the wreck by the Birmingham and safely landed in Savannah. These passengers, who had landed on Hunting island, were welcome but unexpected guests to the lighthouse keeper and his assistants. Provisions were not abundant and while Senator Cameron's guests had lived on chickens, ducks and turkeys, these were glad to get sea biscuit, sardines and canned goods. The stock was meager and they were put

succeeded in reaching the top. Taking a lamp haliday as large around as a man's finger, perhaps, he threw it down. Paulsen caught it, tied it around his body and jumped over into the waves. Hammond knew it was time to pull and did, and he got Paulsen up safely. Four times the rope was thrown to Henderson but he could not see it and it did not touch him. A flash of lightning came as it was thrown the fifth time. He missed the rope and being exhausted, dropped from the rod into the waves and was drowned. The negro had on and was pulled up to the "A" frame just as Paulsen had been. Both had to jump over board to be saved.

Soon after they got up into the frame the dredge sank. They were in the rigging sixteen hours—from 8 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock the next day, when they were rescued.

Mr. Paulsen says he saw fifteen negroes buried in one grave. A tidal wave came in during Sunday night and swept all the lower country. This wave was fifteen feet high, judging from the marks it left.

FRANK WELDON.

A ROSEATE VIEW.

Charleston Is Inclined to Consider the Cyclone a Godsend.

Charleston, S. C., September 1.—(Special)—As far as the city of Charleston is concerned the cyclone and its damages, both to life and property, is now almost a back number, a tolerable fair estimate having already been made in the dispatches.

The value of property destroyed in the city and its suburbs number fifteen persons, of which number eight were white and seven negroes. Twelve of these were drowned and three crushed by falling walls and roofs.

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Before the results of the storm had passed away on Monday the work of rebuilding and repairing had started, and when telegraphic communication with the rest of the world was opened tonight the city was in a somewhat better condition than it was on the morning of the 1st of September, 1889, when it was almost destroyed by the earthquake.

By far the greatest amount of the losses, probably \$800,000, falls on the municipality and on the East Shore Terminal Company, which owns more of the wharves on the pier than any other in the city.

The damage to private residences is not as great as was the case in the cyclone of 1888;

providing a supply of tents and rations for the storm does not see any hopes of securing relief through legislative action, for congress has always in the past declined to appropriate money for such a purpose. It is believed that that was the duty of the state. Mr. Butler will do everything in his power, though, to bring relief of some sort to those who are suffering.

DAMAGE TO THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Washington, September 1.—The lighthouse service is the result of the recent storm near Charleston, sustained serious losses. Among them are the total loss of eight light stations, including the lightship at Fort Sumter, lighthouse depot at Castle Pinckney, lightship tenders Westress and Taros badly damaged and now adrift in Charleston harbor destroyed or out of place.

THE LIST INCREASES RAPIDLY.

But Are Awaiting the Result of the Conference at Louisville.

Nashville, Tenn., September 1.—Everything is quiet in railroad circles here. The men are at work and business is proceeding. Great interest is felt in the result of the conference at Louisville between the various committees and the officials of the Louisville and Nashville. If ordered by the committee to strike they will all go out, but if the committee decides that they shall remain they will do so. Up to noon yesterday the railroad between Chattanooga and St. Louis had received no information from the representatives of the employees of his road, although this was the date set by the union employees for a conference with him. At the last meeting Major Thomas told the men that if the business of the road is settled in the conference, no strike would be necessary, but the men wanted an absolute promise and when Major Thomas declined to give it they said they would vote on the matter and give their answer at a second conference to be held today. The men are to meet at 10 o'clock this morning. The regular shops and three in the south Nashville shops quit work today, it is said, on an order received from Louisville. The regular shops were not opened today in accordance with an order of the company.

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Cures

BIBB'S RETURNS.

Interesting Facts and Figures Gathered from the Books.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF MACON

B. Blount Summoned to Washington—Sam Altmyer's Death of a Minister's Wife.

Macon, Ga., September 1.—(Special)—Tax Receiver Bob Anderson of Bibb county, has completed the tax returns for the year 1893 and forwarded his report to Commissioner General Wright at Atlanta.

The total returns of all property for 1893 total up \$18,716,640. The returns for 1892 aggregated \$19,885,615. This shows a decrease from last year of \$1,068,975. This is the first time that the returns have shown a decrease in many years. The decrease can be explained as follows: The S. T. Colemen Burden Company, representing a capital of \$100,000, has gone out of business. So has Nussbaum & Co., with a capital of \$50,000, and the Merchants' National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and A. Gibian & Co., with a capital of \$72,500, have also retired from business since last year. The errors of equalizers in the returns last year amounted to \$140,000. The returns of our financial institution are \$150,000 less this year than last. Adding these various items to the total of \$1,068,975, which can be readily accounted for and which is only \$4,675 less than the total decrease from last year as shown by the returns for this year. Several small business concerns have retired from business since last year, which would not be included in the \$140,000.

A telegram received in Macon today from Norwood, Va., announced the death last night of Mrs. George Bright Taylor, wife of the late President. Our local newsman desires to confer with him. Minister Blount will leave in the morning for Washington. It is presumed that President Cleveland desires to consult with him in regard to Hawaiian trade.

Blount Called to Washington.

James H. Blount, minister to Hawaii, who has been in Macon about a week, received a telegram today from Secretary of State Gresham asking him to come to Washington. He will do so. President Cleveland desires to confer with him. Minister Blount will leave in the morning for Washington. It is presumed that President Cleveland desires to consult with him in regard to Hawaiian trade.

Died in Virginia.

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Hurt in a Wreck.

Alderman Sam Altmyer and wife, of Macon, were en route home last night in a sleeper on the East Tennessee road. When the passenger train ran into an open switch and collided with a freight train. They were badly but not seriously hurt. All the passengers were more or less bruised.

News Notes.

An engine of the Central road ran into a washout near Georgetown last night. No severe damage was done.

The Western Union telegraph wires from Macon that were blown down in the storm last Saturday night will soon be fixed and everything working as usual. Two lines are now in operation between Macon and Savannah.

Judge T. C. Simmons, of the supreme court, is in the city today. The judge is old and his health is failing exceedingly well. Macon is his old home and his many friends and admirers are all delighted to see him.

The regular service from St. Joseph's Catholic church and was largely attended. Rev. Father Routhouse officiated. A long line of carriages followed the remains to the grave.

Mrs. George and Ike Dunwoody leave this morning for the world's fair. So do Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hatcher and Miss Mamie Hatcher.

The Bibb Real Estate and Improvement Company is paying its stockholders today an 8 per cent dividend.

Some Interesting Figures.

Washington has a Big Sensation—He Will Not Be Prosecuted.

Washington, Ga., September 1.—(Special)—L. G. Gains, a trusted clerk in the Racket house, owned by Mr. Almond, has it charged he was systematically robbing his employer for a year or two. Gains took the money in small amounts during each day's trade. In all he is said to have appropriated \$3,000. A part of this money he lent to his employer, who he later spent or lent to different parties.

Gains held Hammack Lucas & Co.'s note for \$1,500 borrowed money.

Mr. Almond has succeeded in recovering a greater part of the money. Gains turned over, the note on Hammack, Lucas & Co., together with other money and notes. Mr. Almond will not prosecute him.

Mr. Gains is a young man and was held in high respect. He is a native of Elbert county. Immediately upon being detected Gains left Washington upon his bicycle and has not been heard from since. His employers began to suspect him and secured the services of a detective with the above result.

THE DAY IN AUGUSTA.

The Negro Turner is Dead—The Savannah is in哀.

Augusta, Ga., September 1.—(Special)—There were no trains run on the South Carolina railroad today on account of washouts on the road caused by heavy rains last night. Damages have been repaired and trains will run tomorrow.

Mr. Martin, the negro whom Mr. W. S. Morris shot in the left lung Wednesday afternoon for his insulting indecency, died at 9:30 o'clock at the colored hospital Coroner May held an inquest. Two negroes were present and the verdict of the jury was "unlawfully killed."

Mr. Gains was shot 100 points. Mr. Stern was shot 223 and Mr. Cobb to 200. Mr. Cobb succeeded in making his .300 while Mr. Stern made 204 and Mr. Cohen made 173.

Female Baseballists.

On next Tuesday, and on Sunday, September 4th and 5th, the famous female baseball club, the "Cincinnati Reds," will play a picked team of men in this city. The game is being widely advertised and a large crowd is expected to attend. Many of the railroads have given reduced rates for the occasion.

The theatrical season will be opened here Monday, the 4th, by the George Wilson and Primrose & West combination presenting the comedy, "Monte Carlo."

Turned Tables.

Mr. Ed Porter, an Athens lawyer, was sent down to Wilkes county yesterday to make an arrest. He found his man at home and the officer who had the pistol had to draw his pistol to keep him down. The prisoner's friends at once swore out a warrant against the bailiff for carrying concealed weapons and had him locked up. Today he turned up in this city a little disgruntled but still in the ring.

The Lady Baseballists.

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Charged to the Miners.

Birmingham, Ala., September 1.—(Special)—The colored people of Bibb county return \$785,870. The largest individual return is made by W. G. Johnson, the Cotton avenue grocer. His property is returned at \$30,325. The following are all the colored people returned for more than \$5,000: Ed Woodford's estate, \$18,540; W. Brooks, \$2,000; Charley Croft's estate, \$7,500; C. B. Douglass, \$7,000.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The daily, per year \$6 00
The Sunday (20 to 30 pages) 2 00
The daily and Sunday, per year 8 00
The weekly, per year (12 pages) 1 00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.
As these reduced rates all subscriptions
must be paid in advance.

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We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.
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Nichols & Holiday, Eastern Advertising
Agents. Address: Constitution Building, At-
lanta, Ga.

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The Constitution can be found on sale as
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address by carrier in the city of Atlanta,
Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., September 2, 1893.

Brunswick Needs Help.

It will be seen from Mayor Lamb's
earnest and touching letter in another
column that the people now remaining in
Brunswick must have speedy relief or
there will be a great deal of suffering
among them.

Such an appeal will not go unheeded.
Most of the people in Brunswick at the
present time are utterly destitute. The
suspension of business has thrown them
out of employment, and they are in need
of provisions, medicines and various nec-
essities of life. They are not asking
for money, but the dread of starvation
forces them to let the outside world
know the facts of the case.

Here is an opportunity for our big-
hearted Atlanta merchants to come to
the front with timely aid. Their
record in the past under similar circum-
stances satisfies us that they will need
no urging, but will gladly donate some-
thing out of their abundance to help their
suffering neighbors in the city by
the sea. The Constitution will take
pleasure in printing a list of the donors
and their contributions, and it is to be
hoped that the work of relief at this end
of the line will begin to-day.

Who will start the list with a hun-
dred or fifty dollar contribution of
groceries, or who will add to that check
for \$100 already donated by Mr. R. F.
Shedden?

Gold Monometallism.

In another column we print a letter
written by Mr. W. H. Grenfell, ex-governor
of the Bank of England, on the
subject of bimetallism. As a financial
expert, Mr. Grenfell ranks with Mr.
Goschen, Mr. Gibbs and other students
of monetary science.

To that letter we desire to direct the
careful attention of our readers, especially
our business men, who are more interested
in the financial situation than any other class of citizens. The farmers
can scuffle along somehow, and wage-
earners can manage to exist. But upon
the business community the brunt of
every panic and financial disturbance
must assuredly fall.

A great many business men have been
deceived by the specious cry raised by
the monometallists in behalf of an "honest
dollar" and "a stable currency," but it is the testimony of all financial writers
whose views are the result of impartial
study—it is the experience of business
men wherever the experiment has been
tried—that the most dishonest dollar
and the most unstable currency is the
dollar that is constantly increasing its
purchasing power, and the currency that
is based on the single gold standard.

It is worthy of note that those who
are most familiar with the operations
of currency standards and with the
platform pledges. They say the admin-
istration will refuse to be bound by
"glittering generalities." The New York
Times has gone so far as to declare that
the president has already kicked the
tariff plank out of the platform. Then,
again, we are told that tariff reform is
very delicate question that it must be
handled with kid gloves. The party
that takes out accident policies as
a safeguard against their hazardous
operations meet with many surprises. A
steamboat pilot took out a policy as he
was afraid of being blown up or
drowned. He died from a spider bite.
A gripman on a cable road thought his
occupation dangerous and took out an
accident policy. A cockle burr in a glass
of water killed him.

The insurance field is rapidly widen-
ing, and the time is near at hand when
men will be able to insure against nearly
all of the disastrous and unpleasant
things in this life.

The Nicaragua Canal.

Yielding to the pressure of hard times
and the failure to obtain aid from the
government, the Nicaragua canal has
gone into the hands of a receiver, and
the fate of the enterprise is involved in
so much uncertainty that it is impossible
to predict the outcome.

The proposed canal was said to pos-
sess many advantages over its Panama
rival, as the navigable waterways and
the lake in the route mapped out would
have saved a great amount of excavation,
and it was estimated that the entire
cost would not have exceeded
\$100,000,000.

But the time was unpropitious and the
project is now, perhaps, as dead as its
Panama competitor. The idea of con-
structing a waterway between the two
oceans is a very old one, and it will not
be abandoned. If we expect to cultivate
close commercial relations with China
and Japan, and the western South
American countries we must have either
the Nicaragua or the Panama canal.

Whether our government should endorse
the bonds of the canal company or not is
a question yet to be decided, but it can
not be doubted that the interests of this
republic demand the control of the
waterway by the United States. It
would not be a bad idea to investigate
the terms of the party's contract with
the government.

Commerce and Industry Reviving.
Yesterday was the beginning of a new
business year, and the indications
throughout the country are very en-
couraging.

Most of the banks that suspended dur-
ing the spring and summer have re-
sumed business or are preparing to re-
sume. The industries that shut down
are starting up again, including the Penn-
sylvania iron concerns. In New England
the Merrimac Company has resumed op-
erations, and reports from Lowell, Fall
River and other eastern manufacturing
towns state that many large corporations
will start their mills in a few days
to purchase the franchise of the French

gold standard.

These fortuitous classes. We expect to
see a powerful campaign made in
behalf of a bond issue. Pretended bimetal-
lists who have already repudiated
their pledges to the people will not be
at a loss to discover excuses for voting
for it. Editors who are hating to the
coat-tails of patronage are ready to invent
arguments. In fact, all the machin-
ery is greased, and it is only necessary
for the goldbug managers to touch the
button. The subversive politicians will
do the rest. But fortunately a democratic
majority in both houses stands between
the goldbug managers and the people, and it will,
no doubt, nip the effort in the bud.

"My opinion," says Mr. Grenfell,

"there is no greater obstacle to the crea-
tion of wealth than an unjust measure of
value. An appreciating measure of value
checks industry, stifles enterprise and
robs the industrious classes, while the
bondholder, avaricious and money lender,
thrives on the artificial cheapness."

Our business men are already enjoying
some of the fruits of the single gold
standard. They may shut their eyes to
facts for a time, but the inexorable re-
sults of gold monometallism will compel
them to see where their true interests
lie. In England it is the business men
who are engaged in the movement for
bimetallism. The boards of trade of
London, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester
and other cities have spoken out in favor
of the double standard.

The Voice of Labor.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, grand master of
the Knights of Labor, has addressed an
open letter to President Cleveland. He
claims that the free coining of silver is
overwhelmingly demanded by the industrial
element of the nation.

This letter is addressed to you in the hope
that you will declare to the country that
the will of the people, as registered last Novem-
ber at the ballot box, will not be set aside; that
federal patronage will not constitute
a menace to the best interests of the classes,
and that the industrial element of the nation
will be protected by the industrial element
of the nation.

Mr. Cleveland, and his political friends to
him that he was stronger in Georgia than
North and all his followers combined. Mr.
Cleveland decided to do "em one. Mr.
Blount, this reporter was told, will fight
the battle as a flat-footed, straight-
forward administration candidate for governor
of Georgia, and will ask for support from
none other than those of a like persuasion.

Mr. Blount, of course, denies that, even if he is in any race for anything,
he will be the "administration candidate."
The story is, no doubt, an exaggeration.

Mr. Cleveland is busily engaged with
the duties of his exalted office and he
knows that it is no part of his business to
name the next governor of Georgia. Neither
he nor Governor Northern is
moving a finger to control that matter.
They leave it, where it belongs, to the
people of Georgia to decide.

Curiosities of Insurance.

The announcement that various citizens
in Charleston hold cyclone insurance
policies to the amount of \$1,000,000 calls
attention to the recent growth of new
and strange forms of insurance.

In these days we not only insure
against death and fire, but we have live
stock insurance and plate glass insur-
ance. We insure against cyclones, floods,
accidents and burglars, and certain other
evils, and it is now suggested that a
company be organized which will insure
a college education for their children.

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